



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

"When our Government first took office, it made certain declarations. The nation rejoiced in those declarations. Depend upon it, they must be carried out loyally, and will be carried out loyally. Nothing has since occurred to alter matters. All the talk about Germany is, it must be noted, brought to a head at the very time when our King is there binding us with Germany in bonds of peace. It is as though the panic-mongers could not bear the idea of our being at peace with other peoples.

"As you have shown, we must admit that Mr. Balfour has taken a very strong and very clear view upon this matter. But we know from our experience in the Boer war how the constant cry for blood and for money to be poured out like water in order to make preparations for bloody war becomes ultimately popular. It is surely time that we took a sounder and saner view of these matters, and that our government refused altogether to listen in any way to the men who are engaged in the mean and cowardly task of manufacturing panics."

The treaties of obligatory arbitration signed by ex-Secretary Root during 1908-1909 were with France, Switzerland, Italy, Mexico, Great Britain, Norway, Portugal, Spain, The Netherlands, Sweden, Japan, China, Peru, Salvador, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti, Uruguay, Chile, Costa Rica, Austria-Hungary and Brazil, twenty-three in all, and signed in the order given above. Two of them were signed in February, 1908, two in March, four in April, three in May, one in October, three in December, and eight in January this year. Of these treaties, the first eleven have been ratified by both the Senate and the President, and ratifications exchanged with the foreign powers and the treaties proclaimed. The remaining twelve have been ratified by the President and the Senate, but ratifications have not yet been exchanged. These twelve treaties were ratified by President Roosevelt on March 1, three days before his term of office expired. It is expected that the ratifications will be exchanged and the treaties proclaimed by President Taft at an early date. It will be noticed that as yet no treaties have been concluded with Russia and Germany, though it is expected that a treaty with Germany will be announced at an early date.

### News from the Field.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Superintendent of the Department of Peace and Arbitration of the National and World's W. C. T. U., has recently addressed a circular letter to her Superintendents in all the nations where a peace department of the W. C. T. U. exists. She has also sent a similar letter to all of the State Superintendents of Peace and Arbitration in the United States. She has prepared a number of peace souvenirs for Easter to send to her friends, and has sent to her coworkers a beautiful peace calendar. In Maine the W. C. T. U. Department of Peace and Arbitration is assisting in the

effort to carry through the Legislature a bill providing for the establishment of a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of labor troubles. At the recent meeting of the Maine State Association of School Superintendents a resolution in the interests of the observance of the 18th of May in the schools, which was prepared by the W. C. T. U. Department of Peace and Arbitration, was unanimously adopted.

George Fulk, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, is now organizing a private tourist party of American college and university students to spend the summer vacation in Europe. Besides touring the principal countries, the party expects to attend the seventh International Congress of the "Corda Fratres" International Federation of Students at The Hague and the eighteenth International Peace Congress at Stockholm. The plan is unique, and offers to the students rare educational and social opportunities. Mr. Fulk has traveled extensively in Europe in the interest of the peace movement during the last two years. Besides spending three months at The Hague at the time of the second Hague Peace Conference, he took an active part in the sixteenth International Peace Congress at Munich and the seventeenth International Peace Congress at London. His wide circle of personal acquaintance with European students and educators will serve an especial advantage in this tour. Mr. Fulk, whose address is Cerro Gordo, Ill., invites correspondence with students who may be interested in the details of the tour.

During the past winter Rev. James L. Tryon, the Assistant Secretary of the American Peace Society, has spoken on the peace movement in some of the great private schools. These schools include Phillips and Abbott Academies, Andover; Groton School, Groton; St. Mark's School, Southboro; St. George's School, Newport; Westbrook Seminary, Portland; and the Friends' School, Germantown, Pa. He has given a course of lectures to the Senior class of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, on the following topics: "International Arbitration," "Signs of Peace and Unity among the Nations," and "The Question of Disarmament." He has also spoken at the General Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York City, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. At the latter place a union meeting was held with the Berkeley divinity students in the chapel. Mr. Tryon reports a deep interest in the movement among the students of all the educational institutions he has visited.

The annual meeting of the *Conciliation Internationale* was held at the office of the Association, 119 rue de la Tour, Paris, on the 24th of March, at half past five in the afternoon. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, founder and president of the association, presided.

The Executive Committee of the *Conciliation Internationale* at Paris gave a dinner on March 23, at the hotel of the *Palais d'Orsay*, to Professor W. Foerster, president of the Berlin Association for International Peace, who was at the French capital to preside at the meeting of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. The dinner was in recognition of the services rendered by Professor Foerster to the cause of international goodwill and harmony.